









PUBLIC MEETING.

We are requested to state that there will be a Meeting at the Court House on Saturday afternoon to appoint delegates to the Whig State Convention. Mr. HARDIN, and perhaps other gentlemen, will address the meeting.

The communication which we publish this week from our friend P. C. Slaughter, Esq., Commissioner for Common Schools was handed in just before the suspension of our paper caused by the difficulty of getting our press and other materials for enlarging. So long a time elapsed before the issue of the enlarged sheet that the article was inadvertently passed over. However, it is still seasonable, and we hope it will have the effect of reviving the interest here in the all-important subject of education. What has the committee appointed at the meeting in December done? We have heard of no further steps being taken to establish a Common School in accordance with the publicly expressed wish of the citizens of the town.

It is due to Messrs. Carter & Thomas, the enterprising contractors of the Louisville & Nashville Stage line, to note the fact that during the worst weather of this exceedingly severe winter they have not once failed to deliver the mail in time at this place and, so far as we can learn, at all other points on the line.

A friend of ours meditating on the present dark and portentous state of affairs in this world, with its Kosuth Crusades, apprehended coalitions, revolutions, general indignation and bottomless quagmires of perplexity and confusion, at length exclaimed in his bewilderment, "Well I suppose somebody ought to be well thrashed, but who it is I don't exactly know."

IMPORTANT DECISION.  
The Court of Appeals in the case of Slack, &c., vs. the Maysville Railroad Company has decided in favor of the constitutionality of the railroad tax.

The statement by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which we copy from the Frankfort Commonwealth, that the Common School system in Kentucky is in danger of total ruin will of course command the attention of all our readers. We hope he is mistaken.

There is a spicy controversy going on in New York between Lola Montes and Edward P. Willis, brother of N. P. Willis. Lola makes a pathetic appeal to the "sympathies" of the American people on the ground that she is a martyr of liberty!! She says that she is the great object of the persecutions of the Jesuits and Absolutists in Europe, and that they have followed her to this country! She charges Willis with down right swindling, but we think it likely the charge is about as well founded as her claims to sympathy. Nice cage of birds is Gotham any how.

The information which will be laid before Congress in relation to the affairs of Utah is expected to develop a curious state of things on the banks of the Jordan and the Great Salt Lake. Gov. Young is almost always in ARMS, not of iron or steel, but of softer material. A system of COMMUNISM on a grand scale is fully organized in the community.

The supreme court of the United States has decided that the Wheeling Bridge must either go up or come down.

The Forrest divorce case, New York, has been decided in favor of Mrs. Forrest. The verdict of the jury acquitted her of the charges which her husband endeavored to establish, and the court allowed her \$3000 a year alimony.

Since Lord Palmerston's resignation a dissolution of the English ministry is expected.

Messrs. Collins & Wells have a splendid assortment of Brandy and Wines, which is offered cheap.

LETTER FROM THE HON. A. F. OWEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1851.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:—Will you do me the favor to allow me, through the medium of your extensively circulated journal, to make an exposition purely of a personal character? I am aware that such matters are usually uninteresting and not unfrequently quite distasteful to an intelligent public. But in this instance I feel that I have a right to ask a hearing even without an apology.

In my conduct as late Consul for Havana I have been harshly assailed and bitterly denounced, not to say grossly misrepresented and shamefully traduced before the American people. Of the character of those who were the most efficient actors in this conspiracy against my name and reputation, or their objects or motives, I have no intention at this time or in this way to speak. If my cause cannot stand upon its own merits before the tribunal of an impartial and right thinking people, I am willing that I and it may be assigned to that reputation which both would so richly deserve, if I were such a man as I have been represented to be. My object, therefore, in asking the favor, is not to use the medium of your paper for the purpose of assailing any one, not even my calumniators, but only to defend myself. I feel that I have been most unjustly dealt by. Whether others who have not the same interest in the matter shall be of the same opinion will depend upon their judgment upon what I have to say.

What, then, are the charges which have been brought against me? Not having seen any presented in any regular form, I shall have to allude to them as I have seen them stated in the newspapers at different times. And, to begin with the most prominent:

1st. It has been said, in substance, that I refused to take any steps on the morning of the 16th of August last, to arrest the proceedings which resulted in the condemnation and sentence of death pronounced against my unfortunate countrymen who were taken in the ill-fated Lopez expedition, who were that day executed by the authorities in the Island of Cuba, and not only this, but that I refused to see them or bear any messages from them to their friends, or to do anything manifesting any commiseration for them in their miserable condition.

To this I have simply to say that it is not true that I refused to take any steps to arrest the proceedings which resulted in the order for their execution. It is not true that I knew of their capture until after their condemnation. As I have stated on a former occasion, they were condemned before I heard of their capture; so that I had no time to act, or to do anything to prevent their sentence, if I had the power to do so. Again: It is not true that I refused to see them after their condemnation. Nor is it true that any desire was expressed by any one of them to see me that was made known to me. On the contrary, I did express a desire to see them, for the purpose of bearing any message they might deliver to me to be borne to their friends. And I was informed that Mr. Costa, of New Orleans, known personally to some of them, had been sent for, and had attended to such matters. And I ask that all fair men will bear in mind that I had no more power or authority from my official position to act in the matter than any other American citizen who happened to be there, as will hereafter be fully shown. But it is not true that I even failed to do the sad fate of these men under the most moving and melancholy circumstances of their situation. As soon as I arrived at my office, a little after ten o'clock in the morning, and heard of their sentence and approaching doom, I addressed a note to the Governor and Captain General of the Island. This I did not do in my official character, because, apart from my knowledge of the full extent of my official powers, I had, in an interview with the Captain General the day before, touching the course intended to be pursued by him in case any of the men invading the island should be captured, been informed by him that he would not allow any interference, either official or personal, by any Consul in their behalf, let them belong to whatever nation they might. I therefore, on reaching my office, fearing a personal interview might be denied me, wrote and delivered in person to the private secretary of the Captain General, the note which follows, purely as an act of humanity. The note and the reply the public can judge of for themselves:

"COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE U. S. }  
Havana, August 16, 1851.

"SIR:—I have just arrived in the city, and heard of the capture of about fifty of the men who came with Lopez, and that they have been condemned to be shot very soon. Under these embarrassing circumstances, I regard it as my solemn duty to make an appeal to your Excellency in behalf of these unfortunate men; and I trust that this will not be considered as an 'interference,' either 'official' or 'personal,' on my part. I earnestly beseech that the LIVES of the prisoners may be spared, and if all cannot be spared, that NO MORE shall be taken than are deemed to be absolutely necessary; and if neither of these petitions can be granted, that your Excellency will not permit the prisoners to be executed immediately, but allow them all the time possible in their dreadful condition. Will your Excellency allow me an interview at once?"

"I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,  
A. F. OWEN.

"His Excellency Sr. D. JOSE DE LA CONCHA,  
Governor and Captain-General of the Island of Cuba."

[Seal of the Government of the Island of Cuba.]  
OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL SECRETARY.

I have just received the communication that you have been pleased to ad-

dress me, interesting yourself that I shall spare the lives of all or some of the prisoners, or that the penalty of death upon them should at least be suspended. It is impossible for me to accede to any one of the three extremes that your letter contains. The fifty captured men are not American citizens, or citizens of any other nation. They are pirates, acknowledged and declared as such by the Spanish Government, long before they had attempted the criminal undertaking that they accomplished; and no otherwise can be considered those who, without any acknowledged flag, assemble, arm themselves, embark, invade and spill the blood of the defenders of a quiet country, that is in full peace and friendship with the nation which they call themselves citizens. The American Government itself thus considered them also, when, in such solemn and public documents as its proclamations, it not only rebuked the expedition of which they formed a part, but assured, in the clearest and most explicit manner, that it would not acknowledge them as American citizens; that no effort would be made in their favor to save them from the penalty that might be laid upon them in the country where they were going; and that, for the same reason, it would abandon them to the fate they might there meet with. I cannot but be surprised, therefore, that you should interest yourself in their favor in the letter which I am answering; although with the saving clause that it may not be considered as an official or personal 'interference.' You are aware that Consuls, who are strictly commercial agents, ought not in any manner to interfere in affairs of this nature; and you cannot be ignorant either that the will of your Government is that no efforts be made in behalf of those who compose such criminal expeditions as the one now alluded to.

In being, in the most complete manner, proved that the fifty prisoners you recommend to me are part of those who, trampling upon all international law, invaded in arms this pacific island, and fought against the soldiers that defend it; it being notorious that their companions still resist, protected by the mountains, the attacks of our troops; and that they after the defeat they sustained, were trying to save themselves by flight, neither justice nor policy counsel me to accede to the wishes expressed by you; and in this affair I will not admit any interference, privately or officially, from you, nor from the other consuls resident in this city. God preserve you many years!

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.  
Havana, August 16, 1851.

It may be proper, before proceeding further, to state that a very general misapprehension seems to prevail in the public mind touching the powers and duties of a Consul for Havana. It does not seem to be known or appreciated, that he is restricted in express terms to such matters as are strictly commercial. He has no diplomatic powers, and is so informed by the Government of the United States, and every communication made by him on subjects other than commercial can be addressed as matters of favor, and not of right. This can readily be perceived by reading the extent of the powers as set forth in the following royal exequatur:

DONJA ISABEL, the SECOND, by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the Spanish monarchy, Queen of Spain: Inasmuch as the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States has reported that the President of said Republic has appointed Mr. Allen F. Owen Consul of the same for Havana, as it appears from the commission which he has exhibited, begging that I would be pleased to approve of it, in order that he may exercise the functions of said office, and to which I have assented: Therefore, I command the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, and the other authorities whose duty it may be to see to this royal decree carried out, to receive and to recognize the aforesaid Mr. Allen F. Owen in the capacity of Consul of the United States at Havana, in the form prescribed by the royal ordinance of the twenty-fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and to permit him to enjoy and to exercise his functions; in doing which he is not to exercise any act of jurisdiction, being only allowed to interpose his arbitration in controversies which may occur between merchants and sea-faring people, with a view of reconciling them and of settling their differences. Under which condition, and none other, I grant him this, my royal authority to perform the functions of said office; and to this effect I order that he may be allowed to exercise the privileges and to receive the emoluments appertaining to the same, and that he may enjoy the exemptions, prerogatives, and immunities compatible with the special law which is in force in that colony.

Given in Madrid, on the twelfth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.  
(Countersigned.) I THE QUEEN.  
THE MARQUIS MIRAFLORES.

This is the usual form of the powers allowed by Spain to all Consuls in her transmarine dependencies. And from this it will be seen that I had no more power to act in the matter under consideration than any other citizen of the United States in Havana at that time; no more than any one of our naval officers within the range of whose guns the execution took place. If any one of all the American citizens then there, either with or without any official connection with our Government, did more than I did, or even as much, I have yet to learn it. But, to proceed:

2d. It has been said that, after the surrender and capture of those who came in under the proclamation of the 24th August, and were committed to the Punta prison afterwards, I refused to see them, or to do anything for them, or to make any intervention for them. One of these prisoners, Capt. Kelly, has published under his own hand, since his return to this country, a statement which has had an extensive

circulation through the medium of the presses of the country, making this charge, and other charges also, which I shall not deign to notice. It is due to me that the public, however, should know the facts; and I shall not so far compromise my own self-respect as to ask the public to judge between me and him. But that Capt. Kelly may see himself how far he is sustained by Capt. Platt and Lieut. Taylor, of the United States sloop-of-war Albany, to whom he referred in a part of his statement, I subjoin their joint letter me:

UNITED STATES SHIP ALBANY, }  
Havana, December 4, 1851.

SIR: Your note of this date, in reference to a letter published by Capt. Kelly, of the late Lopez expedition, has been received, and we take great pleasure in complying with your request.

We have no hesitation in saying that Capt. Kelly has made a great mistake in that portion of his statement referring to ourselves, to-wit:

"When Capt. Platt, of the sloop-of-war Albany, visited us, I sent to Mr. Owen by him, and he again refused to come. Then, Lieut. Taylor, of the Albany, said he would 'make him come,' and the next morning Mr. Owen paid us a visit with Capt. Platt."

The facts are simply these: Before we proceeded to the Punta, on 30th August, we called at your office, and you then desired us to say to the prisoners confined there for taking part in the invasion of Cuba, that if they wished to see you you would pay them a visit, although you could do nothing for them in your "official" capacity. This message was delivered to them, and they said that they would be glad to have you come. Your visit to them, in company with Capt. Platt, was made in compliance with their acceptance of your offer.

The inference to be drawn from the above quotation, from Capt. Kelly's letter, is that Lieut. Taylor never saw the prisoners some time subsequent to Capt. Platt's first visit to them. Lieut. Taylor never saw them, except in company with Capt. Platt, on the occasion mentioned. Neither of us heard any complaint from them, at that time, of any neglect or indifference on your part towards them.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servants,  
CHARLES T. PLATT,  
WM. ROGERS TAYLOR.

A. F. OWEN, Esq., U. S. Consul, Havana.

Now the facts are, that these men, or most of them at least, were brought to the city of Havana, and committed to prison on the 28th and 29th of August. On the 30th I addressed the following communication to the Governor and Captain-General:

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE U. S. }  
Havana, August 30, 1851.

SIR: I desire to invite your Excellency's attention to the subject of the American prisoners belonging to the expedition of Lopez. Some of them have been captured, others have been rendered, and others still will be captured or surrendered under the proclamation which your Excellency was good enough to issue on the 24th instant.

This invasion being ended by the capture and dispersion of the men, and the leader of it being in the power of the Government, it is not, I am sure, desired either by your Excellency or the Supreme Government that the unfortunate and misguided men who were engaged in it shall needlessly suffer longer.

It is doubtless known to your Excellency that these men have already suffered much. Without a shelter from the storm, without food, save the wild fruit which chance threw in their way, almost destitute of clothing, they have for many days wandered in the mountains, pursued and hunted down by the very men who, they were told, were up in arms and revolutionizing this Government.

In view of all these things, the misrepresentations of the designing by whom these unfortunate men have been induced to invade this island, and the sufferings they have already endured, I respectfully request that the chains may be removed from the limbs of the prisoners, and that they may be treated with all the kindness consistent with their safe-keeping.

I trust that your Excellency will permit the prisoners to be visited by such of their countrymen as are here or may come here during their confinement, and who may desire to see them; and that they may be allowed such things, in the way of diet, clothing and the like, as may conduce to their comfort, which it is desired to afford them. I desire to see your Excellency as soon as an interview can be granted, to present some views for your Excellency's consideration relative to the liberation of these unfortunate men: many of them are husbands, and have dependent wives and helpless children: more of them have fathers, mothers, and sisters, who will be in the deepest distress at their capture and imprisonment when it shall become known to them.

Hoping for the most favorable results, and believing that your Excellency will embrace the opportunity of showing kindness and humanity to the prisoners, I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant.  
A. F. OWEN.

His Excellency, Sr. D. JOSE DE LA CONCHA,  
Governor and Captain-General of Island of Cuba.

The same day that this letter was addressed to the Captain General, Captain Platt and Lieut. Taylor called to see me on their way to their prison. They had previously obtained a written permit from the Captain General to visit the prisoners. I sent word by these officers to the prisoners that I would visit them and do what I could for them, if they desired it. At the same time that they might not be mistaken as to the extent of my powers, I sent them word that I could do nothing for them in my official character. How long my sympathies were enlisted in their behalf may be judged of by the

character of my letter. The interview with the Captain General, requested in that letter, was granted. And on the evening of the same day, the 30th of August, the Captain General, in that interview, made known to me his intention to pardon the whole of the prisoners. The next day, August 31st, the news was received of the unfortunate outrages at New Orleans, and the Capt. General immediately sent for me and informed me of the change of his purpose.

But as soon as I obtained a permit to visit the prisoners, I did so; and to the utmost of my ability did all I could to administer to their wants and alleviate their condition. At my intervention their chains were removed; and I directed the storekeepers of the persons, after getting permission for the purpose to furnish them with everything they stood in need of, in the way of food and clothing, and to charge the same to my personal account. These bills were paid out of my own private purse. Other American citizens also generously contributed in the same way. And when the Captain-General informed me that, although he could not pardon all the prisoners, as I had urgently requested him, yet he would pardon a few of them, I interceded specially in behalf of Capt. Kelly, and made his case prominent because he made such a strong appeal on account of his wife and children, who, he said, would be left in great destitution if he should be sent away. He owes his deliverance to me. How far he has repaid my attentions and kindness others may judge.

I knew nothing of Capt. Kelly until I saw him in prison; and I know nothing of him since except that he owes that liberty which enables him to abuse me to my own generous nature, which prompted me to select him, out of a great many others, as one of a few for whom I specially invoked Executive clemency. But again:

3d. It has been said that I was negligent in the discharge of my duty to Mr. John S. Thrasher, who has lately been sent to Spain. On this point I may barely say, that I did all in my power to have Mr. Thrasher's case presented in the way he desired it, as the several communications I addressed to the Captain General in his behalf will abundantly show, and to which I need only refer at this time.

Whether he was right in his construction of our treaty with Spain or not, it is not for me to say; nor whether he was rightfully or wrongfully condemned. But whether my conduct towards him as an unfortunate countryman, claiming the rights of an American citizen in a foreign land, was kind or unkind, can perhaps best be judged of by the estimation he placed on it in the following letter:

MORO CASTLE, Havana, Nov. 26, '51.

Dear Sir:—About to be embarked for Spain to fill a most iniquitous sentence, I have to thank you, which I do most sincerely, not only for your exertions in my behalf, which we can only regret have been unavailing, but also for many acts of kindness which you have extended to me.

You are well aware that I do not go sadly to my imprisonment, because not only that I am perfectly innocent of the charges against me, but also because I do not believe my countrymen will suffer my unjust sentence to be carried out.

Reiterating my thanks to you, I remain, your obliged servant,  
J. S. THRASHER.

A. F. OWEN, Esq., Consul of the U. S. of America.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I have done. I have only alluded to the more prominent charges that have been made against me, as I have been enabled to comprehend them before and since my return. I have neither time nor inclination to take up the thousands of other silly and unfounded slanders that have been industriously circulated against me.

I have said that I did not intend at this time or in this way to call in question the motives or objects of those who treated me so unfairly. This rule I have endeavored to observe. My only object has been to speak in defence of myself and of my official conduct.

It is proper that I should also state, that I have not alluded to the charges now specifically set forth as in any way connected with the reasons of my recall; nor do I wish to be considered as complaining of that recall. I am not the man to appeal to the public on account of such a grievance, even if I felt it. But I can say with truth, that I have very little feeling on that subject; in deed, none at all, except in so far as the fact itself might corroborate the idea that I had rendered myself unfit for such a place, by proving that I was destitute of those kinder feelings of our nature which prompt the generous heart "to feel another's woe," and "to hide the fault we see," which I value more than all the emoluments of all the offices that all the powers on earth have in their power to bestow.

Whatever may be my errors, I am sure none who know me will attribute them to any misdirection of the impulses of the heart. And it is for the information of those who do not know me, that I have been induced to make this exposition.

But wherein, may I not be allowed to ask, have I erred in any respect in this matter? May I not put the question, in all confidence, even to those who have done me no greater injustice than simply to say that they "do not approve of my conduct," wherein do they find fault with? What deed of omission or commission do they complain of? Did I do any thing wrong? Or did I leave undone anything which I ought to have done, and which was in my power to do? If so, what is it?

My greatest error, perhaps, has been that which a friend had the kindness the other day to point out to me; and it requires a friend sometimes to bring out real errors to our notice. "Mr. Owen," said he, "you have done everything which you ought to have done, except to take care of yourself." If such

should be the general opinion of my countrymen, I shall be satisfied.  
Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
A. F. OWEN.

[From the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung]

USURPATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

When the first intelligence of the coup in Paris reached Germany, many took it for granted that in a week Louis Napoleon would be either in the Tuilleries or Vincennes. The majority would have decided for Vincennes as the most probable of the two, believing it impossible that the French nation could throw off a republic as easily, and with as much indifference as a yesterday's shirt. But Germany will never understand the history of the French nation unless they clearly understand the contradictions of the French national character. The French have twice had a republic, and have never attained to a free commune or a free municipality. Their talent for organization displays itself in small things and great, and in their hands everything takes a form that can be moved at the word of command. This spirit animates the whole nation and all parties. The wildest revolutionists themselves began by creating a hierarchy, and at least for the moment, subjecting themselves blindly to it. The prosecution of the conspirators of Lyons gave the most striking proofs of this.

Every revolutionist served from below upwards; they were first leaders of sections, then presidents of arrondissements, were admitted, then—if they succeeded in attracting attention to themselves—into the committee of department, and thence into the central committee. Whoever knows how to command the French, him they follow with an instinct of discipline, and the art of commanding is precisely the one they understand perfectly. Every public authority may feel quite certain that its subaltern officials will allow the dignity of their office to lose nothing in their hands. They all act with imperative air, none will tolerate either objection or contradiction; every gentleman, every squire, every diligence conductor seeks opportunities of making their authority seen or felt. Command—obey—obey—command: if their is anybody who can give France the parole, there it stands in rank and file before him and shoulders its arms. It would march with the Bourbons, with the Orleansists, with the Matadors of the "National" with the Bonapartists. The President, perhaps, has the best chance of all these; during three years of that sharp and critical Parisian atmosphere he has not, as a personality, been quite worn out; and his name still works wonders on the Bourse and among the blouses.

The republic began with very little self-confidence. It kept the Bourbons in exile, and drove the Orleans family across the frontiers. And yet even before the conflict of June, the sovereign Assembly did not venture to refuse to revoke the decree of banishment against Louis Napoleon. What can have fixed on the French the reputation of being difficult to govern? In 1793 had they not three masters at once—the committee of public safety, the Jacobin club, and the convention? Had not each of those bodies of men in the Department who willingly received orders and executed them? And at last, was not the question merely which of the three should suppress the other two? The confusion always arises from everybody wanting to command. The restless blood of the French creates every day a new fashion, and in a certain course of time must have a change of rulers. One must be pushed forward that others may fill their places behind them. *Gens novorum rerum cupido*, Caesar called them. Had they been ten times more softly bedded under Louis Philippe, he could not make them forget for 18 years things had worn the same aspect, the official hierarchy the same faces. He could not but fail, not for any special error, but because he had not fallen long before. The oppression of any form of government the Frenchman does not feel, he recognizes the power of the State in the schoolmaster and the rural guard; and if the socialists ever get the opportunity of "organizing" they will maintain society at the cost of the State, and feed the citizen, through the State officers, in State establishments.

Before a resolute man who is believed to be able to command, the French will bend. Yet the coup d'etat of the 18th Brumaire was a more perilous attempt than the present imitation of it. The republican leaven was then still active, and the young General Bonaparte had rather dazzled the public than created any belief in his more solid qualities. The fame of his two rivals, Massena and Moreau, had increased, while the public confidence had rather shaken than gained by the fantastic campaign on the Nile. It had been remarked that his imitation of Alexander was affected, like his after passage of the Alps—a movement of questionable military value, though as a State effect, cleverly calculated. And yet all went off so easily and smoothly that Napoleon had only to show himself with a few of his epaulettes Macedonians to be congratulated on his success and to find persons on all sides "placing themselves at his disposal." The Government had at that time Generals on whom it could "rely," the army of the Rhine passed for strongly republican, and the troops in Egypt were deeply enraged at the desertion of Napoleon, after whose departure the discipline of the army became completely dissolved. It was then also attempted to justify the coup d'etat by the allegation of a conspiracy; and probably the parties did conspire, but only against the impending usurpation they began to foresee.

But, it is asked, how will Louis Napoleon maintain himself, since the first notabilities of France have condemned his coup? In the one scale is the triumvirate, Napoleon, St. Arnaud, Magnan; in the other, Thiers, Mole, Changarnier, Berryer, Dupin, Leon Faucher, Tocqueville, Dufaure, Barrot, Cavaignac, Lamoriciere, not to mention the supermenemeraries. "Impossible he can maintain himself," it is said; perhaps it is

even still more incredible that Thiers, Tocqueville, Berryer, Changarnier and the others will be able to recover themselves and gain the ground from the staff of Napoleon; the republicans of today and yesterday will have enough to do in turning themselves into imperialists of the *brumaire*; in making the queue their place will naturally be behind the Bonapartists. If this appears bitter or unpalatable, it should be remembered that the French have for every political situation much more elasticity than the Germans.

That we do the French an injustice in believing the fiercest opponents of Louis Napoleon may possibly become the suitors and courtiers of imperialism, we will prove from French testimony, which no one will accuse of under-rating his countrymen.—Wien, after the 18th Brumaire, the consular constitution was drawn up, and it became known there were to be 80 Senators nominated with 25,000 francs salary, 300 Legislators with 10,000 francs, 100 Tribunes with 15,000 francs, everybody gathered round the usurper. "There was an expression in every mouth," says M. Thiers, "characteristic of the disposition of temper at the time. *Il faut se mouvoir*, it was said; we must show that far from throwing obstacles in the way of the new power, we are willing, on the contrary, to push ourselves out of its way," which meant no more, in reality, than this—"We must court the attention of the five great men who have got all the places to give way." When the heat of the revolution begins to cool, desire to gain by it rises, and from horror to weariness but at a step. Napoleon himself despised these courtiers of places so thoroughly, that on the 7th November he allowed the following remarks to appear in the *Moniteur*: "Since according to the new constitution a number of brilliant offices are to be given away, how has the world been put in motion! What faces unseen before, what new names everywhere! How low do the storn republicans of the year VIII. bend themselves and creep before the powerful man who can procure a place! What bands of Brutuses in the antechamber! The petty god of the world, as Goethe says, is still the same; and whether M. Thiers has rightly sketched the genius of his country, the conduct of the vanquished party will soon show."

Commercial.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 25.

There has not been a great deal of business done in the Market this week on account of the impediments to navigation. The Ohio River is frozen over— with ice from 8 to 12 inches in thickness, but as the weather has moderated a thaw is expected.

The Hog Killing season is over, with probably the exception of a few hundred head. The number killed during 1850 was about 190,000 head, against 197,000 killed last year. The increase of weight to the hog is however estimated at 10 per cent. It is generally supposed that there will be a considerable deficit. Holders of Provisions are very firm and show no disposition to sell at present rates.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The Market is unchanged: We quote sales of Flour in lots at \$3 30c to \$3 40c from stores, retail sales at \$3 75 to \$4 25; Wheat is worth 57c; Corn 35c; Oats 25c.

FRUITS are scarce—Dried Apples \$1 25 to \$1 50 per bushel; Dried Peaches \$1 75 to \$2 50; Raisins \$2 10 per box—Prunes 32c per pound.

FISH—Mackerel—No. 1, \$1 75 to \$2—No. 2 \$1 50 to \$1 75—No. 3 \$1 25 to \$1 50 per barrel.

GROCERIES.—The supply is abundant, but prices sustained, and small sales are effected. Sales of Sugar have been made at 43c to 52, in lots; by the barrel prices range from 54 to 6c, for the best article. Coffee—prices range from 9 to 9 1/2c. Molasses bring from 25c to 30c—Sugar house, 25c to 40c. Rice, 44c to 5c. Cheese, in demand at 6c.

HIDES—Dull at 4c for green; for Dry Salted 9c.

PROVISIONS.—Meas Pork is firm at \$13 50. Hogs,—slop fed, \$4 50 nett. Bacon from wagons at 7 1/2 Hog nett. Lard 7 1/2 to 8c, in kegs.

COTTON—Is declining.  
FLAX SEED in demand at \$1 10.  
CLOVER SEED quoted at 86.

WINE—

Champagne Wine;  
Catawba do;  
Madeira do;  
Old Port Juice;  
" Muscat Wine;

for sale by  
jan. 25 COLLINGS & WELLS.

BRANDY—

Champagne Brandy;  
Cognac do;  
Peach do;

for sale by  
jan. 25 COLLINGS & WELLS.

PRIME OLD JAVA COFFEE for sale by  
jan. 25 COLLINGS & WELLS.

COD FISH—Dried Herring;  
for sale by  
jan. 25 COLLINGS & WELLS.

GARDNER & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

LOUISVILLE, K. Y.

HAVE FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES—

100 lbs N. Orleans Sugar;  
150 bbls Lard, crushed and powdered do;  
250 bags Rio Coffee;  
50 do Old Government Java do;  
20 ceroses Mocha do;  
100 bbls Plantation Molasses;  
30 do Sugar House do;  
20 half bbls do do;  
30 kegs do do;  
100 pieces Rice;  
300 kegs Nails assorted, from 3d to 40d;  
100 boxes 8 by 10 Glass;  
25 do 10 by 12 do;  
50 do Virginia Tobacco;  
50 do Ky. do of City Manufacture;  
50 half chests of Gun Powder Tea;  
150 boxes do do;

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, in barrels and half do.; and almost every article in the Grocery line for sale at fair prices.  
January 25, 1851.—33m.



## QUALITÀ DI


We call the attention of the public  
to the club terms of the HERALD.

In a letter, written the day after the late revolution in Paris, and which a gentleman of this city has received from his son, occurs the following passage, which well describes some of the momentum of the event:—

"The establishment of universal suffrage must make friends of an immense number of those thus invested with the franchise, and it opens the ballot-box to nearly three million voters; and the reverence for his name—the name of Napoleon—has established itself into what is in effect a religion—a religion whose worship sinks deeper into the hearts of his admirers than any other in existence. One of the doctrines of this religion is *fate*—destiny—a sort of predestination which ordains the success of those who believe in it with faith. Louis Napoleon himself believes. But a few days since he said to the Governor of the Palace of Saint Cloud, who expressed the hope of his re-

**Z**ANTE CURRANTS—  
for sale by  
Jan 14 GOLLINGS & WELLS

Stables, and trusty and prompt Ostlers.  
S<sup>A</sup>M. WILSON.  
Jan. 1.



**T**OBACCO and CIGARS for sale by  
**DR. C. P. MATTINGLY,**

Street. [09] R. & BRO.  
**300** LBS. MAYSVILLE CAR.  
 PET CHAIN,  
 in store and for sale by

just opened an assortment of BOOKS, MUSIC, and STATIONERY, at my Daguerrean and Telegraph Room, on Arch a few doors West of Main-st., which I will sell at Louisville prices.

N. M. BOOTH

Bardston, December 24, 1891.